

## WEBSTER'S Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

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agen-dum \-dam\ n, pl -da \-da\ or -dums [L] (ca. 1847) 1: AGENDA 2 an item on an agenda agene \\a\_jen\ n [fr. Agene, a trademark] (1932): NITROGEN TRICHLO

agene \a\_jen\ n. [fr. Agene, a trademark] (1932): NITROGEN TRICHLO-RIDE

agen-e-sis \(')\a\_j-jen-\cdots\ n [NL] \((\text{(ca. 1879}): \text{ lack or failure of develop-agen-e-sis} \(')\a\_j-jen-\cdots\ n [NL] \((\text{(ca. 1879}): \text{ to treat (flour) with ni-agenize \(\frac{1}{3}-j\text{niz}\) in \(')\alpha \) in \((\text{lack of jailure}) \((\text{(flour) with ni-agent trichloride} \) in \((\text{(flour) kin to ON aka to travel in a vehicle, Gk agen to drive, lead) \((\text{(flour) kin to ON aka to travel in a vehicle, Gk agen to drive, lead) \((\text{(flour) kin to ON aka to travel in a vehicle, Gk agen to drive, an effect : a something that produces or is capable of producing biologically active principle 2 one who acts for or in the place of a something the place of some him as a : a representative, emissary, or undercover activities (as espionage): spr \((\sect{(sectral \text{\chi} \chi)} \) b : one engaged in instrument by which a guiding intelligence achieve 3 : a means or inthat acts or exerts power 5: a person responsible for his acts representative in England of a British dominion

Agent \((\text{(gents) general} \((\text{(flour) flow)} \); an herbicide widely used as a defoliant in the Victnam Contaminant

agent \((\text{(gents) general} \((\text{(flour) flow)} \); an herbicide widely used as a defoliant in the Victnam contaminant

agent \((\text{(gents) flow)} \); an approximate \((\text{(gents) flow)} \); an agents \((\text{(gents) flow)} \); and \((\text{(gents) flow} \); and \((\text{(gents) flow)} \); and \((\text{(gents) flow} \); and \((\text{(gents) flow)} \); and \((\text{(gents) flow)} \); and \((\text{(gents)

an agent age of consent (ca. 1809): the age at which one is legally competent to give consent (as to marriage) age of reason (ca. 1794) 1: a period characterized by a prevailing belief in the use of reason; esp: the 18th century in England and France 2: the time of life when one begins to be able to distinguish right from wrong

2: the time of the when one begins to wrong age—old \a-'joid\'adj (1904): having existed for ages: ANCIENT age—satum \aj-\sightaj

Aggains (a ge-os) n [LL Aggaeus, fr. Gk Aggains, fr. Heb Haggai]

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change (1684): to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster; specif: clustered 'rait' ad' (1828): gathered into a ball, mass, or cluster; specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specific clustered or growing together by the growing specific clustered or growing together by the growing specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of disparate elements glome-ra-tive \( \)-glam-y-ra-ti-v\( \)-adi specific cluster of agglutination \( \)-glam-glutinate \( \)-adi specific cluster of agglutination \( \)-glam-glutinate \( \)-y-glutinate \( \)-y-glutinate \( \)-y-glutinate \( \)-y-glutinate \( \)-y-glutinate \( \)-y-glutination \( \)-glutination \(

CREASE 2: to make worse, more serious, or more severe functivity unpleasantly (problems have been aggravated by neglect) 3.3 a 1 b 1 to produce inflammation in sym serious to displeasure or anger by usu. persistent and often petty gondline usage Although aggravate has been used in sense 3a since the 170 to used in expository prose (declining to participate directly in the used in expository prose (declining to participate directly in the bound of the product of the process of the p

get aggravated and displeased to make and case, however, with aggravated and aggravating. Aggravating has practically no use other than sense 3 at must be a sense as a a sense

sion

aggrieve \abordow 'grēv\ vi aggrieved; aggriev-ing [ME agreven, fr. MF agrever, fr. L aggravare to make heaver] (14c) 1: to give pain or trouble to: DISTRESS 2: to inflict injury on syn see wrong aggrieved \abordow 'grēvd\ adj (14c) 1: troubled of distressed in spirit 2 a service of man infringement or denial of legal rights (minority aggrieve-ment \abordow 'grēv-mənt\ n (1847): the quality or state of being aggrieve-ment \abordow 'grēv-mənt\ n (1847): the quality or state of being

aggraved and aggraved and aggraved and aggraved aggraved and often violence

and often violence aghast \ a- gast\ adj [ME agast, fr. pp. of agasten to frighten, fr. a- (perfective prefix) + gasten to frighten — more at ABIDE GAST] (13c) agife\ a\_j=1, \ \frac{1}{2}\ \ adj [MF, fr. L agifis, fr. agere to drive, act — more at grace 2: mentally quick and resourceful — ag-ile-ly\-a()-l\(\tilde{c}\_{-i}(1)\)-l\(\tilde{c}\_{-i

agil-ity \= 'jil-st-ē\ n. pl'-ttes (15c): the quality or state of being agile agin \= 'gin\ dial var of AGAINST = BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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